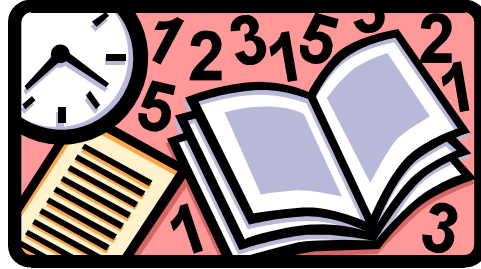


## Assessment of Classroom Learning



### Classroom Assessment

- The Goals of Assessment
  - Motivation and Learning
  - Student Feedback
  - Teacher Feedback

- Norm-Referenced
  - Students are compared against one another's performance
  - There is an absence of criteria
  - Need large and diverse class
- Criterion-Referenced
  - Students are compared against some preset criterion
  - Provide information about strengths and weaknesses
  - Greater teach-test overlap tends to result in higher grades

## Classroom Assessment

- Formal Assessments
- Informal Assessments
- Evaluating Achievement
  - Measurements
  - Evaluation

## Elements of Traditional Testing

- What Material Should the Test Cover
  - Consulting Published Sources
  - Using Instructional Objectives
- The When and How of Testing
  - Give More Frequent, Shorter Tests
  - Consider Testing Conditions
  - Ensure Clear Directions

## Ways To Measure Student Learning: Written Tests

- Selected response tests: “Objective”
  - Multiple Choice, T-F, Matching
  - Goal is to assess foundational knowledge
  - Advantages include:
    - Efficient, easy, reliable scoring
  - Disadvantages include:
    - Focuses on memorization, does not ask student to apply/use learning

## Developing Objective Test Questions

- Multiple-Choice Items
- True/False Items
- Matching Items
- Fill-In-The-Blank Items
- Short Answer
- Evaluate Objective Items

## Ways To Measure Student Learning: Written Tests

- Short Answer Tests
  - Student is asked to supply from memory a brief response
  - Goal is to assess foundational knowledge
  - Advantages include:
    - Efficient, easy, reliable scoring
  - Disadvantages include:
    - Lack of depth in answers, plausible but unexpected answers may be hard to score

## Ways To Measure Student Learning: Written Tests

- Essay Tests
  - Goal is to assess depth of knowledge
  - Advantages include:
    - Reveal how well students can recall, organize, and communicate information.
    - Assess higher-level abilities such as analysis, synthesis and evaluation.
  - Disadvantages include:
    - Consistency in grading can be difficult
    - Limited number of questions can be asked.

## Developing Essay Tests

- When to Use Essay Tests
- Subjective
- Expectations
- Writing Essay Questions
- Grading

## Ways To Measure Student Learning: Performance Tests (Authentic Assessment)

- Require students to use knowledge and/or skills in a realistic and applied way.
- Measure what students *can do*, rather than what they *know*.
- Types include:
  - Portfolios, Exhibitions, Demonstrations, and (Maybe) Direct Writing Assessments

## Performance Tests: Things to Consider

- Active Responding
- Complex Problems
- Degree of realism
- Scoring Rubrics
- Teach-Test Overlap
  
- Reliability and Validity have not been established

## Grading and Reporting

- The Impact of Grades
  - Consider How Much Feedback is Needed
- General Grading Guidelines
  - Explain the System Clearly
  - Grades Must be Made Available
  - Base Grades on Multiple Sources
  - Comply with School Rules
  - Only Grade when Necessary

## Grading Systems

- Total-Point System
- Percentage Grading System